

Grout has been specially interested for years. It is announced that other parts will follow "when and if a sufficient number of subscriptions is obtained to warrant" the expense. This first part is an attractive pamphlet measuring about 8 x 10½ inches and comprising 62 pages and 14 full page plates. The latter are mainly excellent selected reproductions from such standard authorities as Bruch & Schimper's *Bryologia Europaea*, Sullivant's *Icones Muscorum*, and Hooker's *Musci Exotici*.

The reviewer has had some experience in constructing taxonomic keys for various groups of plants, consequently he probably has scrutinized the keys in the Moss Flora more critically than some other parts. In general they seem to be both adequate and clear, but there are a few exceptions to this statement; e. g., on page 30 under 25 of the key we see "Plants slender" contrasted with "Plants robust." To one more or less familiar with the plants of this genus (*Brachythecium*) this would probably offer no obstacle, but to one who was not familiar with mosses almost any isolated plant of this genus might appear slender when contrasted with plants with which he was already familiar. Again, the reviewer will have to confess that he would have difficulty with number 28 on the same page. It would seem to him that "Leaves decurrent, strongly serrate above" contrasted with "Leaves not (or but slightly) decurrent, denticulate all around" would have been clearer and more definite than what appears in the key.

The simple and detailed description of each species is preceded by the more important synonymy and followed by a statement of the type locality, habitat, range, and a rather full index of previously published illustrations and exsiccati. All this is followed by what the reviewer considers a most excellent feature: viz., a statement of just how the particular species can most readily be separated from its nearest relatives—a feature that is characteristic of Dixon & Jameson's familiar "Handbook of British Mosses."

Dr. Grout has decided that those species of *Brachythecium* with erect symmetric cylindric capsules which lack cilia between the teeth of the peristome should be separated as a distinct genus. It will be a satisfaction to readers of *RHODORA*, as well as to all bryologists, to learn that this new genus has been named *Chamberlainia*, in honor of the late Edward B. Chamberlain.

It is hoped that the remaining parts of the Moss Flora can be completed within a reasonable time and thus give us a much needed successor to the Lesquereux & James manual of 45 years ago.—  
J. FRANKLIN COLLINS.

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A SECOND STATION FOR *PANICUM LONGIFOLIUM* IN MASSACHUSETTS.  
—In *RHODORA* for September<sup>1</sup> Professor Fernald records the finding

<sup>1</sup> See Fernald, *RHODORA*, xxx. 190 (1928).

in the township of Marion, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts, on August 9, of *Panicum longifolium* Torr., a coastal plain species, hitherto unknown from Massachusetts. On August 28, 1928, the writer, together with Mr. Paul W. Bowman, made a collecting trip to Pasque Island, Dukes Co., Massachusetts. This island, like the other Elizabeth Islands, of which chain it is a member, presents a great number of peaty and boggy depressions among barren, morainal hills. In such a hollow, at the east end of the island, *P. longifolium* was found growing in profusion. Its occurrence here apparently constitutes the second station for this grass in the state. Specimens are being deposited in the herbaria of the New England Botanical Club, the University of Pennsylvania and the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole.—JOHN M. FOGG, JR., University of Pennsylvania.

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